Oneinces Notices.

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER.-The white-

GENIA, No. 218 Broadway, opposite St. Poni's Church, Clark, No. 218 Broadway, opposite St. Poni's Church, GENIA'S SIMMER HAT.—Straws not only show the wind thous, but indicate thousare of the thermomental to the strain of the

CELLIAN S. (ast appendixed rish at RAFFREY & LEASK'S for country prevent the conditioned rish at RAFFREY & LEASK'S for it minutable Data? Braves Hars, with a Degarrency be like the free of chope. Every vaniety of Susines Hars. Office open all hours. No postponement on secount of the weather. No. 37 aches, and correct thesham and Pearlists.

THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE .- At the present day THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE.—At the present day consistency of the series of Hars.

KNAX is the man to produce it. His SUMMER BEAVERS are the most experienced articles in the Har line that can be found. They are the require. React Mountain beaver, cool, graceful, and, shore all, light and siry. With one of them on, a man may dety hot weather and coap dwelet. All he has to do it of get under the shade of one of them and he feels like another being. He dreame of Nova Zembla and "the cool Etruscan shades." His Stores are at No. 128 Fulton at, and under the Prescott House, in Broadway.

WIDE-AWAKES, and every other description of Gen-lemen's and Baye' Surmer Hars and Cars. Also, one of the typed assortments of Ladies' Straw Goods, Children's Fancy Caps, C. West End Kunporium, No. 128 Canalist. J. W. Kellogg. YOUR CROWN! A HAT FOR IT!-HONIWELL'S Hats have become so popular that all will be "wide awake" enough to beyoo him, and will be "felt" antistaction. He established the Hat randors' Urdon, and new is sole proprietor, which only his enter-gries and skill could command, at No. 11 Park row.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.-BIRD, No. 49 Nas GENTLIMEN'S SCHALER HAVE OF SUMMER HATS This Day, are et will introduce the various style of SUMMER HATS This Day, are very full assortment of Folt Summer Hats and seasonable Straw BERD, No. 49 Nassaust, near Maiden-lane. HATS FOR THE MANY .- We THIS DAY offer, and

will continue the same until July 4, for the accommodation of our baceting friends, Hars of fashionable descriptions, that for quality and price cannot be found elsewhere, varying from \$1.50 to \$2. Leavy & Co. Hatters, Nos. S., and 5 Astor House, Broadway. TO TRAVELERS.—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—
BAYE ZEFRYR MERINO UNDER GARRENTS are presiminently conducing to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence excision in the material gently and picasantly absorbing the purspinsten and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from soutementhing concequent upon unbloaded for and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes.

Importer and Manufacturer of Under Garmanis and Hoslery, No. 10s Bowery, near Granden.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS

Labits, Gentlemen and Children

Labits, Gentlemen and Children

An exactive and superior variety of the above Goods, at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the celebrated importing and manufacturing establishment of Union Adams, No. 50 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nibbo's Garden.

JUNE, 1854-GEORGE P. FOX'S PRONUNCIAMENTO. JUNE, 1854—GEORGE P. FOX'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.

The only way GEORGE P. FOX P inventeur des modes tailor, intends to meet in exposition the slop-sinp clothing dealers, is to conlinue to trade fairly with his friends and the public; to be content with also newly fitted up store, No. 52! Broadway, at a inoderate reat, exadenced and aided by his sons and others, under a mere tride of exponer, leaf, nor least to sell the very best of Fashiox and a farticles, ready made or made to order; cut and sewed in an arristic meanur, combined with the newest and highest sayles of finish, the manner, combined with the newest and the sex of the same made of the sex of the s

PIANOS .- Horace Waters's Pianos, with new and im-PIANUS.—FIGURE WARTER SPIRIOS, WITH NEW AND IMproved scale and gold strings, an instrument of great power of tone
and elasticity of touch. T. Gilbert & Go.'s World's Fair Premium.
Planes, with or without the Æchian, with from frames and circular
acaics, Hallet & Combon's Pianus (of the old established firm of
Hallet & Co.); Gilbert's Boudoir Pianus. Also, Pravos of six other
different makes, wholessie or retail. Prices, low as can be had at
the factories. Second-hand Pravos at great bargains.
Horace Wayens, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated.

MELODEONS, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double
BAKK MELODEONS. These two makers are world-renowmed, being
the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodeons of all
other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be laid elseHorace Waters, No. 323 Broadway. THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW

YOUR JAMES E. RAY, NO. 108 BOWERY, Importer and Manufac-turer of Hosters and Under Gardens, Wholesels and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small ad-vance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opision. KEMOVAL. -- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY Would respect-

fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Peril**, to No. 458 Broadway (on door below Grandat.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Mosaic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three per and Ingrain CARPETINGS.

English and American Fluor Oil Civils and all other goods pertain

SEWING MACHINES, -Eight Distinct Patents on SEWING MACHINES.—Eight Distinct Patents of the Sewing Machines are owned by Sixger & Co. No machine of any value can be made without infringing on one or more of these patents. We have prosecuted the principal manufacturers, and shall prosecute all who use infringing machines. The latest "flusion Notion" in the way of serving the "Darasa" machine groady infringes three of our patents. All persons are notified not to buy these machines—they are of inferior quality and will subject the owners to saits for damages.

I. M. Stager & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewiss Machines, who wish to avoid the consequences of the law will do well to see my advertisement in the machinest column. If Howe, Ja. No. 366 Browless.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,
Breadway, two blocks above the Park.
MIRCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Mer-

All RCHANTS IRANSUM. Cincinnati, and other western and court-western cities, with prompures and dispatch.

Frequi rates for Dry Gonde to St. Lone, St. Cents per 100 pounds, adject to the sonditions of our shipping centracts, and to advance of any) of freight all fillings ster from La Saile or Peru over 15 cents per 100 pounds. Ship from Pier No. 7 East River.

MALLORY, HOLT & Co., No. 9 Gentlesslip, and
No. 189 Grandway.

GAS COOKING AND HEATING. -AMERICAN PATENT GAS COCKING and HEATING COMPANY, No. 356 Broadway, second floor — A patent process of great nevelry, utility and economy. The public are invited to call and examine the various articles. Handbills can be obtained at the store.

R. B. COLEMAN, President. ENGLISH CARPETS - 100 pieces splendid new pat-terns of CARPETS per chipper-ship Russar imported expressly for City trade by Hiram Andrews, No. 20 Heweys. Also elegant Three Ply and Ingrish Carpets, Russ, Mats. Shades, &c., at tremendous bar-gains. Buyers please call and examine.

\$15 OKLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE. —A areas opportunity to get clear of paying enormous rents and securing a healthy homestead. 500 Building Lots, 100 feet against, in the finourshing Village of Lateland, and 100 Facus will be divided among 600 subscribers on the 51st June, 1854. Each subscriber for \$15 will receive a warrantee deed for four Ruising Lots, 52 by 100 feet, or a Fairn of from two to twenty acres. A few subscribers only wanted to close the books. A phylimmediately to Crass Wood, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and paniphlets can be had gratis.

THE BEST.—Only the best quality of Goods, combined with the skill of an experienced Carter, can suit gentrel people. Such goods and ability can be procured at the "Empority of Passinox," No. 27 dib ar. Mr. Hewn is sure of a perfect fit, and

PICK THEM OUT .- So TRIPLER says, they will surely fit, for the never gets a misfit in Shirts. He is very popular, and particular about fitting. The Michanics' Shirt Store, No. 386 Grander, is the place for goutlemen to get Farnishing Goods. Byron Collars, balf 3-ply, all Linen. Collars, 12 cents.

NEW MUSIC.-FLORA'S FESTIVAL POLKA, by the NEW MUSIC.—FLORA'S FISTIVAL FOLKS, by the great composers and pepular plants a Afred Jacl.) Price 63 cents. This is a epiendid composition, varied but not difficult. Table Moving Scinotyrson, by Osw. Em. Melichar. Price 33 cents.

HOAGE WATERS Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

N. B.—Music sent by mail postage free.

ABSCONDED .- Whereas, my Wife MARY C. DAVIS has left my bed and board without my consent, I hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

LEENEZER DAVIS.

June 21, 1854.

JAMES LITTLE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, No.

412 Broadway, keep constantly on hand a large assurtment of ready-made Chorning, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices. Give them a call before purchasing. RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. -- MARSH & CO., No.

2) Meder lane, who received the sole premium for Trusses at the Great Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, now offer their Trusse with that confidence derived from the approbation of the first awargness in New York, Professors Parker and Caroccham, Dra. Luchow and Reese, Editors of The Medical Gaustine, and Dr. Dixon, of The Scalpel, have given the instrument a character that is possessed by no other. It will completely core nice out of ten of every reduces hie case of rupture, and effectually support all others.

WORMS.—As this is the season of the year when Worms are most formidable sumon children, the proprietors of M'Lang's Vermittee beginned by the attention of parents of stitues for expelling these annoying, and often tail elemins of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after backing these annoying and often tail elemins of and found its success on universal, was induced at last to ofte in to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has annot become busily popular throughout the United Stress, as the most efficient Vermitige ever known, and the demand has been accedificient Vermitige ever known, and the demand has been attendily on the increase since its first introduction to the public. Furchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lang's Celebrated.

Furchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lang's Celebrated on, are worthiess. Dr. M'Lang's sension Vermitiges, in comparison, are worthiess. Dr. M'Lang's sension Vermitige, sho his celebrated Live? I'lls can now be hed at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Even Languer Refere — Now York Linky 29, 1852 — WORMS .- As this is the season of the year when

READ ABOUT RATS .- New-York, July 22, 1852 .-I have used almost everything which has been offered for the extermination of Rais, Cockroners and Anis, but until I tried Parsons & Co.'s Vermin and Insuce Exergination of the did not feel justified in recommending either of the di. I therefore cheerfully state that Parsons & Co.'s Externinator has efficiently destroyed all the Cockrone's in my hotel, and has needly, and I believe will completely destroy, all the rais therein. It is invaluable to hotel-keepers R. FRENCE, Projector of French's Hotel.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., Agents, No. El Barclay et., N. Y.

SNOW IN SUMMER. - White hair sometimes gives an

NATURAL HAIR .- To those who want it, we will

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND DIARRHEA REMEDY .-RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.'s Velposu's Diarrhea remedy, used by houseads during and since the cholers of 1848, with uniform me-cress-a single dose ctres an ordinary Diarrhea. Prepared only by BUSHTON, CLARK & Co., Nos. 165 Broadway; 10 Astor House; 75 and 51 Broadway.

MOLDAVIA CREAM.—This superb compound for strengthening and beautifying the Hair, prepared only and sold by W. A. BATCHELOR, at the celebrated Hairs Dys and Wire Facroxy, No. 223 Broadway. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE sold and applied. Nine

FEVER AND AGUE, - Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S

-This side is to be continued on Torsida next, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, as will be seen by advertisement. The Lots to be efferted are among the choicest and most sightly at Fort Hamilton—the most enchanting spot in the vicinity of New York. The strain boat Norwalk leaves Pier No. 3, North River, for Fort Hamilton regularly at 16 and 1 o'clock, by which free tickets are furnished to those wishing to attend the sale by J. C. Sanders or J. W. Barken, No. 3, Narsaust.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF WINDOW SHAPE MAN MUSICY CURTAYS, DAMAIKS, BUTT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSICY CURTAYS, DAMAIKS, BUTT FIGURESON, No. 2019. Broadway and 54 Rendesst, are offering great inducements, to purchasers of the above groots. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable no to keep the reputation we have always had, of being the cheapest house in the States,

**Pays used, or bring the cheapent house in the States.

**PESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLE—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, containing no Sait of Calcine), Arsenic, or Quinine. Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following

the confidence of the public, and windows making a confidence of the public, and windows its credibility, the investor of this medicine eaks attention to the following JOINT CRETIFICATE FROM

The Hen. WM. A. Newell, M. D., late Member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful Surgeon and Physician, of New-Brusawick, N. J.

TO INVISICIANA SAD THE FURICO, OR FEVER AND AUST PLACE.

"Having extensively used DESMLEN'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AUST PLLS; in our practice, we take piecure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have nover known a person to have a second chill atter commencing with them, and as they contain no Sal of Arsenic or Quining, the former of which sometimes operates a deletationally as in secumulative poison, we consider them a seit and valuable removely, that ought to be within reach of very a seit and valuable removely, that ought to be within reach of very itsmily that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren the composition of these Pulls, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they all are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are hand twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are safely years' active experience, we can vouch that they are safely years' active experience, we can vouch that they are hand twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are safely experience, we can vouch that they are safely years' active experience, we can vouch that they are safely the profession, and believe they will care after all usual resinction of the profession, and believe they will care after all usual resinction to the profession and believe they will care after all usual resinction to the profession and the profession an

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain one-well credit. But as we desire to prepare the extensive of the United States with our truthfainess and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, the Hon Theodore Freiing.

and reverenced throughout the Chros, the Chros, the period of the Chros, the Chros, the Chros, the Chros, the Chros, the Chrom the professional character and reputation of Dra. Newell, above named, and the settern in which these gentionien, with Mr. Doshier, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public consistence. Theo. FRELINGHUYSEN.

presentations made by them are worthy of public conhences.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price 8 J. per box or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail. prepaid, to any one inclosing 34 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Gregon and Chifornia; or to these tor 38 stamps.

Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 189 Chambersesi; Clickener & Co., No. 21 Earthyses; and by Gilbert Wents & Co., No. 177 North Soles. Finindely high, wholessle squarts; and at retail by Ring, cutter Breadway and Johnest. Gromble, corner Breadway and 14th-st.; Ginden, corner Bowery and Grandest; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grandest; Shedden, corner Bowery and debest; Guine, corner Breadway, Bernian, No. 170 Grandest, Williamsburgh; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fultoniat, Brooklyn, Jas. W. Smith, Contest, Mrs. Brooklyn, Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Desniter, New-Brunswick, N. J.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

—Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch st., Philedelphia.

Will offectually cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic Will offectually cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic Grown a disordered Liver or Stomach; such as Constrpations, Inward Flies, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Ascidity of the Stomach, Inward Flies, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Ascidity of the Stomach, Nausandam, Sinking or Figurering at the Pir of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Dofficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choling or Suffocating Semantions when in a lying position, Diamess of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever or Dull Pain in the Head, Befolency of Perspiration, Yellow-less of the Skin and Eves, Pain in the Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Sights.

For sale in New York by A. E., D. Sands, No. 100 Falton-et; C. H. Rins, No. 102 Foodway, HAYLLAN, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 102 Warren-et; Even & Court, McKisson & Roberts, No. 127 Middenlanes, Mrs. HAYLS, Brooklyu; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

ASTEMA CURED BY INHALATION .- Dr. CURTIS-ASTIMA CURED BY INHALATION.—C. CURD DEPARTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE STREET OF THE STR

Duncarton Pa, June 2, 1184.

Buncarton Pa, June 2, 1184.

Hygrana sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers et.; C. H. Ring, corner of Johnsel, and Broadway, New York; P. B. Kvare, No. 383 Hudennest, and No. 471 Stheavy, C. H. Phillips, corner of Womers and Houston et al. 188. Hayrs, No. 175 Fallon et., Brooklyn; and Russell, & Schoot, No. 133 Marketest, Philadelphia, Price \$53 p. pechage, or four packages for \$10. Sent free by Express.

BARKER'S CHEVEUX-TONIQUE .- Good tidings! Hair, when fallen, may speedily be reproduced. Greasy applications do no good, but are offensive and destructive to the har. Use BARKER's pure, greasless, hair-renovating Toxique, Price 25 cents. Soid excrywhere. Headquarters, BARLER's No. 439 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. J. B. FRANCIS. - Your remittance is received, but you do not mention the name of your Pest Office.

Advertisements for THE TRISUNE of Monday ought to be sent in

before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship Pacific sails from this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for The New-York TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-

Paris-Mr. Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Treasury Department, in reply to the olution of Mr. Fish, offered some days s ing for the accounts of Directors of Mints. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of private bills. The bill for the relief of the owners of the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong, destroyed by the British in the neutral port of Fayal, in September, 1814, was rejected. The Senate then

adjourned until Monday. In the House of Representatives, after the reading of the Journal, Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in the cities of New-York and San Francisco-referred to Committee of the Whole. After which the House was occupied with receiving various reports of a private character, and at 34 o'clock, no quorum being present, the

We publish this morning the details of California news to June 1. About \$1,300,000 in Gold was on freight by the steamers North Star and Illinois. In the case of the French Consul, Mr. Dillon, who was tried for a violation of the Neutrality Act of 1818, the Jury were unable to agree, and further proceedings have been suspended. A large fire occurred in San Francisco on the 31st ult., which consumed between thirty and forty buildings. The town of Marysville has also been visited by a terrible conflagration, destroving property to the amount of \$200,000. Our accounts from the mines continue to be of a highly favorable character, and new discoveries of Gold are taking place every day.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Oswego Palladium-formerly one of the most ultra Barnburner organs in the State-contains a glowing account of a fraternal meeting of the prominent Hards and Softs of that County, at which a burial follows:

We have the pleasure of announcing this morning to the Democratic masses of the County of Oswego and of the State, that the incipient steps toward a union of the divided ranks of the Democracy of this county have been taken, and we trust will be succeeded by a glorious con-summation ardently desired by Democrats of all sections

in this vicinity, '&c. &c. -We have for some time understood that the Softs were determined to coalesce with the Hards, if permitted to do so on any conceivable terms. If the Hards, who hold their State Convention on the 12th of July, will put up candidates not specially obnoxious, the Softs intend to renominate them at their Convention in September, and so regain their standing in the Democratic party. Indeed, it would be absurd for the Softs to stand out, since the result of the last election and the subsequent course of events render their signal discomfiture next November morally certain. To stand out this fall is to brave a humiliating defeat now, and be driven to a surrender at discretion next year. It were better, then, to capitulate while terms may be made, and stand a chance for some of the secondary places. Pesides, the main grounds of hostility between the two factions are disappearing. Last year the Softs cherished some sort of Pickwickian attachment to the Federal Administration, and were anxious to sustain

it because he can therein watch more clearly the Fillihusters and their confederates in the Cabinet. There need, therefore, be no more contention with regard to

The two prominent questions of the day are Nobraska and Liquor; and a great majority of both Hards and Softs hate the former and like the latter. There are some Hard managers who pin their hopes of personal advancement on the elevation of Douglas neminally supporters of the Nebraska bill: but, out of the ranks of the politicians by trade, the measure has no party in our State. It is therefore possible for Hards and Softs to unite in sustaining that bill, since they regard it with equal dislike, and in supporting it neither would have an advantage over the other. Then the great Liquor-selling interest-which is Hard or Soft according to the exigencies of Tradehas a strong hold on the affection and gratitude of each faction; and it wants them united in a last desperate effort to stop the passage of the Maine Law. So, unless the Hards have hearts of adamant, the union, which could not possibly be delayed more than a year longer, is very likely to be effected this fall. But, there are a good many earnest opponents of the Douglas Iniquity who, though hitherto accounted Democrats, will not be embraced in it. We shall see how it operates by the Election of 1855 at furthest.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECHES.

That the Partition of Poland is the master crime of crowned villainy during the last century, has been often asserted, but we think never before so clearly demonstrated as in the late speeches of Louis Kos-SUTH at Sheffield. The present British Ministry has received many blows, but (we think) none other so staggering as that dealt in these speeches.

That Austria and Prussia, in affecting to sympathise and fraternize with the Western Powers, are only striving to avert the storm of Revolution from their own homes, was clear enough before; but we think it has never till now been made so clear that the alliance of the German Courts, even if sincerely tendered, would be detrimental to the Anglo-French cause, as it proved fatal to Napoleon forty years ago. Nor has it before been so clearly shown that England, at least, is not in earnest in her hostilities against Russia. The British People honestly mean to cripple and diminish the overshadowing power of the Northern Autocrat: but the German Courts certainly mean no such thing, and the British Court and Ministry act as if they did not. If they do mean anything, why this division and dispersion of the Allied forces? Why have their fleets accomplished nothing, and hardly attempted any thing, either in the Baltic or Euxine ? Why are the Allied armies, after loitering about Constantinople for a month or more, finally dispatched to the relief of Silistria just in time (probably) to be too late? And why are the Baltic fleets hovering about the almost impregnable fortresses of Cronstadt and Helsingfors-neither of them points from which Russia can be vitally menaced-instead of making a throb in the still living heart of what once was Poland

and maybe again. We do not assume to decide that the reconstruction of Poland is now possible; but Kossuth shows unanswerably that either that or no serious and permanent weakening of Russia is practicable. Opinion now bears sway in all enlightened nations; and hostilities which seem to have no higher aim than that of inflicting injury on an enemy can never again prove effective. England and France, warring for the protection of Turkey through the resurrection of her natural ailies, Poland and Hungary, and appealing to all enslaved races and peoples to awake and assert their rights, would be invincible; but with France a dungeon, Italy crushed down into slavish despair by French and allied bayonets, and the despot of Hungary, the partitioners of Poland, in seeming league with the Allies, they are bound to achieve nothing of moment in the present, and to reap a harvest of defeat and disgrace in the future. Such, at least, is the the lesson of History, luminously read by Kossuth.

OUR NEW SLICE OF MEXICO.

The boundary line between this country and Mexico provided by the amended Treaty whose consummation only awaits the vote of ten millions by the House of Representatives, is not the least of the absurdities of races or peoples for their God-given rights, and who that work of conglomerate diplomatic wisdom. As | realizes that the existence of Slavery among us is the our readers are aware, the Government of the United great impediment to any meral or material aid from States has set up a claim disputed by Mexico, -and altogether without foundation, as we have repeatedly had occasion to show, -to the Mesilla Valley, an oblong square of land belonging to Chihuabua, and bounded on the south by the parallel of 31° 52' North Latitude. The Treaty disposes of this disputed claim by making the boundary commence on the Ric Grande at 31º 47', or five geographical miles below the line claimed by the United States, but still some five miles above the important town of El Paso, which thus reins in Mexico. Starting from the Rio Grande at 47', the line follows that parallel due west a hundred miles, and then turns at right angles and runs south 27 geographical miles to the line of 31° 20'. when it again bends to the west, following that line till it reaches 111° West Longitude from Greenwich. Thence it preceeds in a straight line, running northwest, to a point on the Colorado River twenty miles below its junction with the Gila.

Whoever will take the trouble to mark out this line as we have indicated it on a map of the United States. will see at a glance its great awkwardness. In the present boundary we have for the greater part of the way a natural landmark, namely, the course of the Gila, but the new line is wholly arbitrary, following no true geographical division. And then, it is neither straight, curved, angular, nor diagonal, but all of them together, without any rhyme or reason, except it be to leave Mexico all the valuable points and to give the United States a clumsy and inconvenient extent of barren mountains and worthless sandy plains, the valley of Mesilla alone excepted, which is said to have a considerable quantity of good soil. But why go up to 31- 47 to begin the new line, and afterward come down again to 31° 20' leaving a square projection of Mexico 30 miles by 100, surrounded on three sides by our territory? Why not start at 31° 20°, and go of the hatchet was resolved on, which it prefaces as straight across to the 111th meridian, if that is the proper place to turn and give the line a northerly inclination? Why not make square work of it, instead of going around Robin Hood's barn, as our Senators and diplomats have acreed to do! And then, why make the line strike the Colorado above its mouth? Why go so far to the north instead of striking the Gulf of California at its head, so as to secure a harbor where that important river empties the waters it has brought down from so great a distance in the interior of our own country? Or why not run the line straight across on the line of 31° 20° from the Rio Grande to the Gulf, ineluding a little of the Sonora gold region? This would at least be comprehensible, and have some appearance of sense, which this zig-zag, up and down boundary has not. In such a case, it might be worth while to pay something; but can that be called a good bargain in which we pay so roundly for this curiously cut piece of territory, out of which the two important points. El Paso and a port on the Gulf, and everything like mines of gold and silver, have been cuppingly excluded!

> It also seems to be somewhat a matter of doubt whether the new territory will afford the desired reute for a Railroad from Texas to the Pacific, There are those who affirm that Santa Anna has not

AUCTION SALE OF FORT HAMILTON VILLA SITES. | spised by the Sefts, and as to Marcy, it is generally | for a Railroad, even for that very vapory and illocal understood that he is tired of his post, and only retains one in which the Hon. R. J. Walker holds ten millions, and the Hon. L. S. Chatfield thirty-nine millions and some od I hundred thousands of the capital stock. We trust this opinion may prove to be mistaken. We hope there is a level strip of country there, extending from the Rio Grande quite across the country, where the rails may be laid down without cutting, tunneling or expensive bridging, and even with payments as unsubstantial as those that seem to be made into the treasury of that wonderful comto the Presidency! and for that reason are at least pany. If we pay ten millions for the country, it ought to have something to recommend it.

THE NEBRASKA APPOINTMENTS. We learn that the following nominations were sent

into the Senate yesterday:

nto the Senate yesterday:
Gen. Wim. O. Butler of Ky., as Governor of Nebraska,
A. H. Reeder of Pezn., as Governor of Kansas: Mr.
Voodson of Va., as Secretary of Kansas: Mr. Cummings
if Lowa, as Marshall for do.; Mr. Ferguson of Mich., as
hief Justice of Nebraska, and Mesers, Bradiey of Ind.,
Lardin of Ga., and Elmore of Ala., as Associate Judges.

-These nominations are made on the balancing principle-half from the slave States and half from those among the nominally free States which are most favorable to Slavery.

Mr. REEDER, the Governor of Kansas, resides at Easton, Pa., and is a constituent and disciple of Senator Richard Brodhead and Representative Asa Packer, both of whom were among the most zealous lieutenants of Douglas in pushing through the Iniquity. With Reeder is associated as Secretary, a Virginian (Woodson.) who will of course do his utmost to sustain Senator Atchison's Missouri frontier disciples in their avowed determination to establish Slavery in Kansas forthwith by virtue of their Bowie-knives and revolvers. There will of course be a Judiciary to match-like that vouchsafed to Nebraska-half Slavery and half Doughface: so that all the "aid and comfort" accorded to Freedom and Equal Rights in that Territory will be won by the strong arms and brave hearts of the freemen who make their homes within her borders. They can hardly, after the lands are opened, to white settlement, be on them to soon.

Gen. EUTLER, it is understood, will not accept the Governorship of Nebraska.

KOSSUTII-SANDERS.

Mr. George N. Sanders, our Consul to London, (holding over, though rejected by the U. S. Senate.) is a native of Kentucky, a violent partisan of the Annexation of Texas, the acquisition of Cuba, and all other schemes to extend and perpetuate the Slave Power. But he has lived for several years mainly at the North, and has here imbibed sentiments of sympathy for the European Democracy very different from those entertained by the great body of our Slavery Propagandists. His consistency, of course, is neither here nor there, but we cannot doubt the sincerity of his devotion both to Slavery in America and Liberty in Europe. To have been born cross-eyed is a misfortune: it is only he who counterfeits a squint, in order to win favor with the gimlet-visioned, who excites our indignation. Joseph Mazzini, the leader and soul of the Italian

Democracy, is now absent from England-(in what quarter present, he does not choose to proclaim)-and in his absence a letter addressed by him to an English Abolition Society has been published. That letter, as the readers of THE TRIBUNE must remember, was honest, faithful and thorough-one eminently calculated to call a blush to the face of any aspirant for Liberty in Europe and a plantation of negroes in America. Its appearance alarmed our Consul pro tem, who was moved by it to indite a long letter to Kossuth, (as the representative, in Mazzini's absence, of European Democracy.) setting forth the original imposition upon us of Slavery by Great Britain, the great things we have done for the Blacks in stopping the Slave Trade, founding Liberia, and in training up our slaves "to a highly respectable grade of civiliza-"tion and Christianity," (!) &c. &c., and, urging that a feud between our free and slave States would be disastrous to the hopes of Republicanism in Europe, he selicited from Kossuth a declaration that "the Republican Representatives of Europe do in no way desire to interfere with any domestic question in "the United States."

-To this letter, Kossuth-whose travels and obser vations in this country have rendered him painfully conscious of the general repugnance of our Slaveholders to any struggle of enslaved and down-trodden us to the cause of Europe's crushed Millions-replies

21. ALPHA ROAD, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, 21, ALFHA ROAD, RECENT'S PARK, LONDON, Saturday, June 3, 1854.

Dear Sir. Upon carefully reading your letter, I reply, that while depioring the existence of Slavery anywhere, all my principles are against foreign interference with the demestic affairs of another nation. Besides, though he it from natural necessity, be it from the impassivity of its leading statemen, the United States do not yet appear conceious of their competent position; still I consider the strength and prosperity of the only republican power on earth so important to the future destinies of the world, that I certainly would never contribute anything to its internal divisions. Nay, true to my principles, I cannot recog-I certainly would never contribute abvising to be and all divisions. Nay, true to my principles, I cannot recog-nize any division in America; I look to the brotherhood of the great Republic as a whole, and have too high a res-pect for the American people as one undivided body of sincere republicans, as not to believe they will of them-selves, with all the light before them, make their nation a

model for every other.
You are quite right in your belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States; this is made certain by the fact of its being an old tter.
With high regard and sincere esteem, yours respectfully,
L. KOSSUTH. -We submit that the Consul has taken very little

by his motion. The Richmond Whig speaks of THE TRIBUNE as tolerated by a generous public forbearance. Considering that The Whig probably enjoys a total circulation of some 500 copies daily, and perhaps 1,000 semi-weekly and weekly, and that most likely a large proportion of its patrons never pay for their papers, while THE TRIB-INE has more than 150,000 subscribers, all of whom actually pay in advance-or a thousand times as many as The Whig, representing at least a thousand times as many rotes as that journal can possibly influence, even allowing that its subscribers vote for their human cattle as well as for themselves-this language of our Virginian cotemporary appears sufficiently char-

The Whig also thinks our subscribers must be either fools or villains. However that may be, the number of those who don't know how to read is much smaller smong them than among the people of Virginia, and we have never heard of one whose villainy was so extreme as to make a business of selling his own sons and daughters-a thing said not to be uncommon among the oldest families of that ancient State, whose decay is evinced by nothing more strikingly than by the present standing and conduct of a journal which once bore a character so respectable as The Richmond

We learn that an American citizen, belonging to that category recognized as such by the nationality doctrines of Mr. Marcy, in his Hulsemann letter, but now in France, has been compelled by the French authorities to draw in the conscription, and having drawn an unlucky number, has been placed on the rank and file of the French army. An active negotiation is now going on at Paris for this man's liberation, and the French Cabinet is being pressed to make a final decision on the European doctrine of "once a "subject, always a subject." It is expected that the Cabinet will declare, once for all, what amount of respect they consider due to a renunciation of allegiance, and to a simple declaration of intentions to only sold us land worthless for either tilinge, pastur- become the citizen of another Government. The Branche Mixtune for the care of Fever and Asses and Charces | Gov. Marcy in the Cabinet. Now, it is doubtful only sold us land worthless for either tilinge, pastur-become the citizen of another Government Fever. This removed effects a positive care without quintee or assents. Sold by the proposetors Mixtune A Branche Sold by the proposetors Mixtune A Branches Government become the citizen of another Government assents. Sold by the proposetors Mixtune for the care of Fever and Asses and Charces and Charces of Fever and Asses and Charces and Charces of Fever and Asses and Charces of Fever and Charces of Fever and Asses and Charces of Fever and Cha

THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23, 1854. Mr. Beston will make a terrific attack on the Treaty te-morrow. His desk is piled with books. There is no doubt of the granting of the appropriation of \$10,000,000 asked for by the President.

Wr. WESTEROOK is highly chagrined at the President. who is off at Fortress Monroe, without signing the parch-

Mr. RICHARDSON has returned from Illinois, and reporte that Chicago and Alton are decidedly against the Nebraska iniquity, but that the State is in favor of it. Nous Verons. Mr. WALKER declares that he tried hard to defeat Robbins's amendment. Ald. Purdy and others are here, and offer Mr. Tweed the

nemination for Mayor. It is believed that Tweed is not green enough to accept it.

The Anti-Nebraska Address is making a great commo-

the Anti-Neoraska Address is making a greak committee and Dixon. They are shocked to see so conservative a name as Foot's to it. They propose to issue a counter manifesto announcing the utter dissolution of the Whig party. Let em go ahead.

The Sentimal of this morning says that rumors are afloat that the President is about to give the Governorship of Kansas to a non-slaveholding man, whose opinions upon the Territorial bills are unsound or unknown. The Sentenal complains, if this betrue, that the President will nullify and abrogate the intent of the bills.

The President and family left here this morning, to pass a few days at Old Point Comfort.

XXXIIId CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Friday, June 23, 1854.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting in reply to Mr. Fish's resolution, copies of the accounts of the Director of the Mint, showing the charges collected of depositors and others. Referred and ordered to be printed.

The report shows that the expenditures of the Mint in Philapelphia since March 3, 1853, for officers and clerks, laborers and incidental and contingent expenses and repairs amount to \$295,567.51. That the amount collected from depositors of gold bullion for coinage is \$232,613.66. Ditto collected on Silver bullion for coinage \$232,513.66. Ditto collected on Silver bullion for coinage \$232,533.65. The private calendar was taken up. The bill for the relief of the owners of the private armed brig General Armstrong, destroyed by the British in the neutral port of Fayal, in September, 1814, was first considered.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. SEWARD, CLAYTON, SLIDELL, BAYARD and BELL, and was opposed by Messrs. CHASE, PRATT and TOOMBS. It was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchisco. Bayard, Bell, Brown, Clayton, Dodge (Iowa), Foct, Ovin, James, Petit, Seward, Slidell—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Alchisco. Bayard, Bell, Brown, Clayton, Dodge (Iowa), Foct, Ovin, James, Petit, Seward, Slidell—12.

Rockwell, Sinset, Summer, Thompson (Ky...) Toombo, Toncey, Wade, Walter, Williams—21.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Numerous private bills were reported from Standing Committees, among them one by Mr. Fenton from the Committee on Commerce, to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York and San Francisco.

Referred to the Committe of the Whole.

Two private bills were passed.

The House then went into Committee on Private bills, and several were laid aside to be reported.

At 41 o'clock no quorum was present, and the House adjourned.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, Friday, June 23, 1854. The Senate has rescinded its share of the joint resolutions assigning the 1st of July for the final adjournment and the House will follow the same course. The Session will probably extend to the middle of July.

Dr. Thempson of Lisbon, a Democratic member of the Legislature, died yesterday.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO-DESTRUCT-IVE FIRES-ACAPULCO STILL BLOCKADED. New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

nineteen days from San Francisco. The North Star sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the 16th inst. with \$100,000 in gold on freight.

The mining accounts from California are still of the most A destructive fire had occurred at Marysville, consum-

ing the Theatre, Post-Office, Orleans Hotel, the Prosbyterian Church, &c. The loss was about \$200,000. A fire on Dupont-st., San Francisco, had also destroyed

property the value of \$70,000, The steamer John L. Stevens reports that Acapulco was still blocked by the war vessels of Santa Anna-the city being in possession of Alvarez.

FROM TURKS ISLAND-THE CASE OF CONSUL

NELSON. Bosros, Friday, June 23, 1854.

The brig Union arrived at this port, brings advices from Mr. Nelson, the American Consul, was still in prison, having refused to pay the fine imposed, saying that he would leave it to his Government to take him out.

The authorities remained firm, alleging that he was simply fined for an assault upon one of the officials of the Island, as would have been any other person, whatever his nativity or station. Mr. Nelson's friends advised him to pay the fine under protest, but he refused.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WELLS.

Boston, Friday, June 23, 1854. Chief Justice Weils of the Common Pless and Munici pal Courts, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence in Cambridge. He occupied the bench of the Municipal Court yesterday until late in the afternoon, when, feeling unwell, he adjourned the Court until this morning. His disease is said to have been inflammation of the lungs. The weather here is cold and thick, and an easterly wind

MURDERER TO BE HUNG.

prevails.

NEW-HAVES, Friday, June 23, 1854. The House of Representatives this afternoon refused, by a large majority, to commute the punishment of young Michael Jennings, who murdered Mrs. Bradley of North-Haven, last summer. He will therefore be hung on the second Tuesday in July.

PROROGATION OF THE CANADIAN PARLIA-MENT.

Quenec, Friday, June 23, 1854. Parliament was prorogued this afternoon amid great confusion. Members of the House insisted on speaking while the Governor was waiting in the Legislative Couneil Chamber. His Excellency's arrival being announced cries of " Let him wait," were heard. The Speaker could not restore order, and the Governor-General was kept waiting several minutes, during which the House was in the greatest confusion. When order was restored and the members arrived in the Legislative Council Chamber, the Speaker, on the part of the House, informed his Excellency that he considered no session had been held. The vernor-General delivered the following speech:

Governor-General delivered the following speech:
Hongrable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
When I met you at the commencement of the present
session. I expressed the hope that you would proceed
without delay to pass such a law in reference to the period
appointed for introducing the amended franchise as would
have enabled me to bring at once into operation those importent measures affecting the representation of the people
in Parliament, which were adopted by you with such singular unanimity last session. Having been disappointed
in this expectation, I still consider that it is due to the
people of the Province, and most respectful to the decision of the Legislature, that I should take such steps as
are in my power to give effect to the law, by which the
parliamentary representatives of the people are augmented. Before calling the attention of Parliament
to questions on which the public mind has
long been agitated, and the settlement of which
it is most desirable to effect in such a manner as
will be most likely to secure for me the confidence of the
people. I have come, therefore, to meet you on the prescople, I have come, therefore, to meet you on the present occasion for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament with a view to its immediate dissolution.

A proclamation dissolving Parliament will be issued to-

morrow. The elections are to lie over, and the writs returnable by the 9th of August.

We learn from the President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., that the report of a disturbance between the students of that institution and the people of the town is a hoax, nothing of the sort having occurred, consequently the friends of the young men reported to have been injured may be relieved from anxiety and moved forward, and got all four trains together be

THE MUSICAL CONGRESS. - This illustrious body of lyrical declaimers will hold forth to-night at the Crystal Palace. The firemen of the City have been invited by M. Jullien to be preent, and we suppose they will avail themselves of the courtesy, in order to hear the Ficana's Quadrille. Monday night will be for M. Jullien's absolute benefit; and much novel music will be rendered, as appears by the programme on our first page. Then these entertainments will close, as M. Jullien is to sail for Europe on the 28th. The public may learn, therefore, sans parases, of the value of an attendance on the occasion; and need not be reminded of the services of the

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP USION .-- The U. S. mail teamship Union, Capt. Adams, from Havre via South ampton, June 7, arrived last evening, bringing a large and valuable freight list and 67 passengers, a list of whose names will be found under the appropriate head. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Canada at Boston. The U. reports having experienced very heavy westerly winds nearly all the passage, and on the 18th inst., in lat. 43° 54' North, lon. 48° 20' West, passed an immense quantity of icebergs; on the 16th, at 10 A. M., lat. 450 North, lon 370 35' West, exchanged signals with U. S. mail steamship Baltic, from New-York (June 10) for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILEGAD .- The mail train on this road was expected at Jersey City at 14 o'clock this morning. No through train arrived yesterday. The following trains arrived and departed: Departed-Mail train, 9:20 P. M .: Express train, 6:20

P. M.; Patterson, 11:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Arrived-From Patterson, 8:40 A. M. and 2 P. M. The milk trains arrive regular.

THE STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILROAD. BY A SUFFERER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LE Roy, Wednesday, June 21, 1854. Some days are not easily to be forgotten, especially if something happens to make a very decided mark on the memory. First of all, then, if what I am to relate is to be construed into the nature of misfortune, please attribute it o my lack of the morning news, which contained an ample warning in advance. On Tuesday morning our party went to Jersey City to

uke cars for Dunkirk. I wish to speak as gently as possible of the gentlemen who started the Tuesday morning trains for taking our money but giving us no warning of the possible, nay, certain occurrences of the day. I have not said it, but some others have, that it was slightly villainous not to let the luckless and ignorant know that there was a prospect of being land-locked among their grand mountains on their truly grand route. Upon reaching Turner's," safe enough beyond the reach of getting back, we occasionally heard men anxiously talking about a strike among the engineers, and upon consulting the morning papers and the Conductor, we found that a hun dred engineers had given notice, that if a certain order of Superintendent McCallum was not repealed, they would resign their places on Tuesday at 12 o'clock M. We fled on and on with the speed of the wind from one point to another, making our time with such admirable precision that we hardly thought it possible we should find a termination of our pleasure. Surely the "strike" is all a hoax. Here we are skirting along the rock-ledges of the Delaware, with as much apparent safety as a bird would fly along the same dangerous passes and curves. And now we forsake the valley of the Delaware, to ascend the hights which separate it from the Susquehanna. On rushes our panting engine, speeding like a war-horse snuffing the battle from afar. The heavy grades of the summit scarce retard him, and then down the other side he thunders with the majesty and speed of an avalanche. The Starucco viaduct is crossed and space devoured in such a fashion as I confess never to have seen equalled. No, for me, my mind was filled with the grandeur of these mountains, and the greater grandeur of the genius of man; here, banding these mountains with a road of iron and causing them to bow their majesty in meek obedience to the will of a master. That noble engine, how I admired it, and that man on it, with his eye so steadily and calmly fixed on the dangers over which he was bearing several hundred The passengers by the United States arrived here in man beings, and his hand so firmly clasped on the lever controlling even that mighty instrument, how I admired him. I must say the man managing the Iron Horse elicited more admiration than mountains, iron read and iron horse. But as Dr. Duff says, "let that "pass." Susquehanna is in sight. The platform is crowded with men, and as the man I had been admiring so much, stopped his ponderous train with greater precision than a Fifth-avenue buck can his blooded nag, and coolly picked up his coat and abandoned his machine, he is saluted with a tremendous round of applause. The strike is no hoax, that is a pretty well ascertained fact. But hear, "all aboard" from our new Conductor, and on we jump, convinced that we had been mistaken after all.

Our train is in motion, and suddenly the whistle commands the "brakes" down, and our train is "switched off" into great security on "a turnout." Well, "what is to pay?" Here we are in a broiling hot sun, and not a shadow of a shade except in this huge woodhouse. Upon the side of the hill there is a little hotel, but then we dare not leave the train, for surely Superintendent McCallum must have some provisions made to get us away from "this horrible " place." As his orders are so unpalatable to his engineers, wouldn't be come along himself and take his place on the engine? Or would be not surprise his refractory "strikers" by having some gentleman suddenly emerge from our own crowd, and laying oil his coat in the presence of admiring witnesses, and saying, "Gentlemen, I am some" what acquainted with this business, and if you have no objections, I will see you through to Hornellsville;" and off we would fly, so gratified, and in such a state of admiration of our dear engineer volunteer, and of good Superintendent McCallum! Oh, what a sweet surprise that would have been to us roasting in the cars and to the cool gentlemen on the platform. But it did n't come. So some of our unfortunates climbed the hill to the little hotel, and the most of us quite certain of two things: first, that it was getting late dinner time, and that there was nothing in Susquehanna to gratify this commendable appetite; and second, that we were "as fast as a meeting-house," with no prospects of getting away. And thus it continued for near an hour, when "all aboard" rang out once more, but not loud enough to reach the luckless ones at the little ho tel on the hill; but then it must have been a comfort for them to look at their train sweeping off so nicely! Well we are off, and never did motion seem so delightful as then. We settled down in our broad, roomy seats so pleasantly, so that we began to repeat the word "McCallum" with no little admiration. But what is this? The breaks are whistled down, in a rather feeble tone it must be owned, and there we stop, with just one tree at hand for shade. "What is the matter?" "Run over a cow!" Run off the track !" Not a bit of it. The engine is out of order, and our new man does not know what is the matter; and if he did know, he could not mend it. What a pleasing contrast! Our noble locomotive is detached, and like a spent war-horse, drags itself away to the next station for repair and comes back without it. But then here is a little engine coming up and is fastened to our big one, (not to us.) and takes it off, but leaves us there to meditate on the mutability of human events. And there we staid ome three hours in a hot sun shining out of a very clear sky, making our cars very much like well-heated ovens. but to our credit let it be said that the greatest good hu

mor was at hand as sauce for this peculiar dinner. At last we got help. A real accomplished engineer is on our noble engine, and off we fly for Owego. "Dinner at Owego! Cars stop fifteen minutes!" In we rush into the dining-saloon, and swallow all the coffee, tea, beef, bread, cakes, pies, &c., with terrible rapidity! Only fif teen minutes! Back we hurry and seat ourselves, and then " al! aboard" rings out with a commanding power or the ears of all stragglers, who almost break their necks to make sure of being in a train that is starting! Dear Superintendent McCallum! your energy is triumphing, and we want you to come out number one best, to-day at any rate. But even ke had to give in for four long hours, which we spent good-humoredly "switched off on a safe 'turnout." The only comfort was that a locomotive with a real engineer on it had been sent off to Binghamton only twenty-two miles off to bring the mail train up, and then the two trains would go together! And there we staid, with only a "little bit of fun" in one engineer who would run the down express, knocking down another engincer who reproached him for it, and in fact for one moment closing his "throttle valve" by a hearty grip of one of his bony fists! Huzza, here is the train, but it is the second one from Jersey City, and precisely in our situation to be switched off. Then comes a third, an emigrant train, and lest of all the long longed-for mail train! Then we backed